

# The Anderson Intelligencer.

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## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Major-General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued an order which, among other particulars, calls the attention of all officers to the reports in circulation concerning the acts of cruelty and severity towards freedmen on their own part, and to reported derelictions in rendering accounts, &c., and says every officer so accused shall have an opportunity of vindication before court-martial. The order also forbids investments of officers in planting interests, as the Commissioner says such action will almost inevitably lead to corruption, as it already has to bitter accusations.

Commander Leon Smith, late of the Confederate Navy, was pardoned, to-day, by the President, upon the recommendation of several prominent Republican Senators and others. Henry Bragg, of Missouri, late an officer in the Confederate army, was also pardoned.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In compliance with the President's instructions, Dr. Cooper, Surgeon United States Army, has reported upon the condition of Jefferson Davis. He reports that Mr. Davis is considerably emaciated, the fatty tissues having almost disappeared, leaving his skin shrivelled. His muscles are small, flaccid and very soft, and he has but little muscular strength. He is quite weak and debilitated, consequently his gait is uneven and irregular. His digestive organs at present are in a comparatively good condition, but become quickly deranged under anything but most carefully prepared food. With a diet disagreeing with him, dyspeptic symptoms probably make their appearance, followed by vertigo, severe facial and cranial neuralgia, erysipelas, inflammation of posterior scalp and right side of nose, which quickly affects the right eye, the only sound one he now has, and extends through the nasal duct into the interior nose. His nervous system is greatly deranged, being much prostrated and excessively irritable. Slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to robust health, cause him much pain—the description of the sensation being as of one flayed and having every sentient nerve exposed to the waves of sound. Want of sleep has been great, and is almost the principal cause of his nervous excitability. This has been produced by the constant tramp of the creaking boots of the sentinels on post around his prison room, and the relieving of the guard at the expiration of every two hours, which almost invariably wakens him. Mr. Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of unbroken sleep at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken, by placing matting on the floors for the sentinels to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success. His vital condition is low, and he has but little recuperative force. Should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of disease to which the tide-water region of Virginia is subject, Surgeon Cooper, with good reason, fears for the result.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—At the serenade to the President, most of his Cabinet were present and spoke. Secretaries McCulloch, Welles and Dennison cordially endorse the President. Secretary Stanton considers that section of the programme of the Reconstruction Committee which proposes to disqualify Southern men as deplorable, and without justice or wisdom. Secretaries Speed and Harlan declined to speak.

Letters were received from a number of parties, amongst which was one of a disconcerting character from Forney, (D. D.), denouncing McCulloch's former speech as a brutal endorsement of a tyrant by a supercilious official.

By direction of the President, the Departments of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have been discontinued. North and South Carolina will hereafter form one department, and be in command of Maj. General Daniel E. Sickles.

Gen. Whittlesey, of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, has been relieved, and will be succeeded by Gen. Ruger.

The Departments of Georgia and Alabama will be consolidated, under the command of Gen. C. R. Woods. Gens. Tillson and Swaine will have charge of "the Bureau."

It is stated that a delegation has arrived here from Newbern, N. C., on a mission to break the effect of the exposures made by Gens. Fullerton and Steedman as to the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State. The affidavits reflecting upon the private conduct of one of the President's commissioners while at Newbern, has already been forwarded, and its publication anxiously looked for. It is believed no stone will be left unturned to crush the men who have been instrumental in exposing the nefarious transactions of the Freedmen's Bureau agents.

In default of action by Congress providing for the prompt redemption of currency by National Banks, the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates establishing at the Treasury Department a system of sorting and forwarding to the banks for redemption their National Bank issues.

A special despatch to the Charleston

Courier says the new Freedmen's Bureau bill was discussed in the House to-day. Section six, as reported by the committee, provides that when owners apply for the restoration of lands allotted negroes by Gen. Sherman, the Bureau shall rent or purchase other lands for said negroes. Mr. Stevens moved an amendment, to the effect that the Bureau shall refuse to surrender sea-island lands to former owners, which was adopted by a vote of 79 yeas to 46 nays. The bill will certainly pass. The Senate will reduce the proposed cotton tax from five to three cents per pound. A strong commercial pressure to accomplish this purpose has been brought to bear upon the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The interest in the reconstruction measure has manifestly diminished. There are hardly a dozen Senators present. Small audience.

Some of the Eastern banks will soon be called upon to reduce the amount of currency now held by them, in order to extend banking privileges to other States, where these facilities are sadly needed.

The military commission engaged in the preliminary examination into the conduct of Lieut. Col. Paulding, after a full and thorough hearing of all the facts, are of the opinion that he ought to be tried by a military court for disobedience of orders, in paying Government funds in the Merchant's National Bank, and have accordingly sent their finding to the Secretary of War.

## Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The Senate, in consequence of physical inability of Senator Fessenden to enter upon the discussion of the reconstruction resolution to-day, as per agreement, postponed its consideration until Wednesday. The consideration of the Colorado bill and veto were also postponed. The remainder of the session was devoted principally to business relating to the destruction of Columbia.

The House, to-day, considered the preamble and resolutions of Representative McClung, of Missouri, declaring that the continued contumacy in seceding States renders it necessary to exercise Congressional legislation in order to give the loyal citizens of those States protection in their natural and personal rights enumerated in the Constitution, and in addition thereto makes it necessary to keep on foot a large standing army to maintain the authority of the Government; and whereas, the country is already overburdened by the war debt incurred to defend the nationality against an infamous rebellion, and it is neither just nor politic to inflict this vast additional expense on the peaceful industry of the nation; therefore—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of levying contributions on seceding States to defray extraordinary expenses that would otherwise be imposed on the General Government; and that said Committee be instructed to report by bill or otherwise. The House adopted the above by a vote of seventy-three against thirty-five.

The House also passed the following, introduced by Mr. Henderson, of Missouri:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that all just and righteous Governments are intended, not to confer rights and privileges upon the subjects thereof, but to secure to each and every individual the full, free and untrammelled exercise and enjoyment of all those rights which God has bestowed upon him.

Resolved, That the safety, happiness and prosperity of the people require that just and adequate penalties be annexed to the violation of law, and that those penalties be inflicted upon transgressors, not for the purpose of retaliation or revenge, but to insure subordination and obedience.

Resolved, That we will stand by and sustain the President in executing the laws of the United States in the States lately in insurrection against the National Government, to vindicate the majesty of the law, to sustain the confidence of the loyal people, and warn the refractory for all time to come.

The tax bill was discussed.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The Senate to-day passed the bill in relation to the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida. It provides that they shall be disposed of according to the homestead law of 1862, without discrimination on account of color. Price of the patent shall be \$5. The privilege of securing the land is allowed to persons who served in the Confederate army, on taking the oath of allegiance.

The bankrupt bill passed the House to-day by a vote of 68 yeas to 59 nays.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The vote on the Constitutional amendment is progressing in the Senate.

In the House, a bill has been proposed to extend the duration of the Freedmen's Bureau three years.

The negro troops are robbing and plundering in the Red River country.

General Toombs left Havana for Europe on the 10th.

The correspondent of the New York Times, who is accompanying Generals Steedman and Fullerton, speaking of the South Carolina branch of the Freedmen's Bureau, says: "It is stated on good authority, that nine out of every ten cases of outrage committed on the blacks in this Department have been perpetrated by our own (United States) soldiers."

Fifteen thousand dollars were realized by the Washington Artillery ball in New Orleans, for the disabled members of the corps.

## From New York.

NEW YORK, May 23.

Secretary Seward made a speech at Auburn, in this State, yesterday evening. Mr. Seward said the solicitude which pervaded the country would perhaps justify him in addressing the people upon political topics, candidly and patriotically. When good Union men were suspicious of the change in the views of defeated rebels and their support of the President's policy—he, from the first, rejected the idea that change was accomplished for treasonable purposes. Reconstruction is not needed, because the country as constituted long since has not been destroyed. What is needed is reconciliation between the Senators now acting and those who, being loyal, have been or may be elected hereafter from the Southern States. With few exceptions, the Southern people could justly be accepted as fellow-citizens. The Southern States have for the last four years been merely disorganized. They are now organized, and nothing is needed but conciliation. The President's plan of reconstruction is that so far and so fast as unrepresented Southern States present themselves in a loyal attitude by representatives unquestionably loyal, they are entitled to representation. This plan is practicable. No plan proposed by Congress so far is immediately practicable. He was aware there was a difference between the President and Congress, but hoped that difference would not cause the Union party to lose its great influence in guiding the country to perfect restoration.

NEW YORK, May 25.

The Hudson River Railroad freight depot was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

Gen. Fremont has purchased the Western Pacific Railroad of Missouri, for \$1,300,000; one-fourth cash, and the balance in four equal annual instalments. The road is to be finished to Springfield in two years and a half, and to the State line in three years. It is designed to ultimately form a link in the great Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met in Columbus on the 25th. The President's reconstruction policy was endorsed. Benj. Lefevre was nominated for Secretary of State and Hon. Thos. M. Key for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Despatches from Hartford, Conn., state that the Senate passed a resolution in favor of the immediate admission of the Tennessee representation in Congress.

The birthday of Queen Victoria was celebrated very enthusiastically in Toronto, Canada. There was a grand military display.

Senator Wright, of New Jersey, has been stricken with paralysis in Newark, but his physicians pronounce him better to-day, and he is in full possession of his mental faculties.

A MARVELOUS TRAVELER.—The St. Louis Republican says: We had yesterday a visit from the celebrated pedestrian traveler, Frederick Schaefer, of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, whose occupation for the past thirteen years has been that of going up and down the earth, and walking up and down in it, to the extent of some seventy-five thousand miles, two-thirds of that whole distance on foot! He seems to have been early seized with a disposition to perambulate the planet, and will probably walk till he walks off of it. He is now on his way to California, where he expects to step upon the first convenient ship that will drift him to the coast of Asia, and then to walk over Siberia and Russia to his cabin in Hesse-Cassel. He has in this style already plodded his way through the principal divisions of Southern Europe, Asia and Africa, and only ten months ago began to do the Western hemisphere. His last grand point of departure was St. Paul. This bipedal locomotive is only thirty years old, and may yet live to "weep for more worlds" to walk over. Though short in stature, he has a prodigious chest, and though afflicted with malformation of the spine, is evidently of a tough physique. He carries a volume well stocked with testimonials and autographs of distinguished personages, notices by the press, etc., etc., and expects some day to publish an account of his travels—in prospect of which he keeps a diary. As to means, he is an umbrella-repairer, but appears to be generally received and entertained as a public guest, and we think "the world owes him a living" at least.

Mrs. James Keith Taylor, the sister of Chief Justice Marshall, at a very advanced age, beloved and venerated by all around, is still living, and resides in Fauquier county, Virginia.

A recent letter from Decatur, Alabama, states as the result of the observation of the writer in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, that the cotton crop, although an unusually great breadth of land has been planted, is likely to be almost a complete failure, owing to the worthlessness of the seed, which was from two to four years old, and an unpropitious season.

William Weir and Jacob Bell, Jr., of New York, and Douglas Grant, a son of the General, have been appointed to the Military Academy at West Point by the President.

Mrs. Octavia LeVert has re-published her "Souvenirs of Travel."

The new Masonic building at Boston, Mass., will cost about \$400,000, and will be dedicated June 24, 1867.

Congress has passed a bill fixing upon Oxford, Miss., as the place for building a United States Court House for the Northern district of that State.

## Southern Statesmen and Generals.

The New York correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist writes down his opinions in the following sketch as to how the Southern leaders of the war are regarded in the North at this time:

With such indices to future public opinions before us, it is interesting to observe the state of opinion here respecting the various leaders of the South. As to the generals of the South, intelligent public opinion with us differs materially from that prevailing at the South. Jefferson Davis is regarded as a man of great ability and not at all obnoxious to the charges made against him by Col. Jordan and his friends. His only great mistake was perhaps his idea of an "offensive-defensive" policy. If Mr. Lincoln had possessed a tithe of Mr. Davis' executive capacity and military judgment, the South would have been crushed in 1862, before it thoroughly understood the weight of force being brought against it, when Sidney Johnson could muster but 14,000 against 85,000, and Joe Johnston but 35,000 against 160,000. But Mr. Davis, who did so many things well, finally made a blunder which lost him his cause. He displaced Johnston with Hood before Atlanta and provided Gen. Sherman with the only possible favorable solution to his campaign. Gen. Grant had come to regard Sherman's position with the greatest solicitude; but when the new tactics that came in with Hood were discovered, he expressed the greatest satisfaction.

Of Southern officers, Johnston is, I think, regarded as the greatest general—Lee the best field officer, but lacking Johnston's comprehension of the principles of a great campaign. As to Stonewall Jackson, the Southern people need feel no surprise that he is not regarded in the same light, even from a cold, critical military standpoint, as he is at the South. Longstreet, Pickett and Kirby Smith stand high.

With respect to the great battles of the war, Northern men will admit but one positive disgrace—that is, the battle of Chancellorsville, and but one absolute rout—that of Chickamauga. It is astonishing how much Gen. Bragg was trusted, when he, alone, absolutely routed a Federal army. The Herculean efforts put forth by the Federals to save the remnant of Rosecrans' army at Chattanooga, compelled them to suspend military operations at all other points, and gave the South time to recover from Gettysburg and Vicksburg, just as Lee, driving McClellan from before Richmond, nullified the advantages gained by the Federals at New Orleans and Donelson, except that Bragg's victory was marked by no such useless murder as at Malvern Hill.

A GENUINE KISS.—We recently read in an exchange that a young lady in California broke her neck while resisting an attempt made by a young man to kiss her. This affords a sad warning to the girls to submit gracefully to such indications, and thereby save their necks. Only see what the unfortunate damsel was rebelling against. Listen to what the great Southern poet and novelist, Wm. Gilmore Simms, describes a kiss to be:

"A genuine, hearty, honest kiss is made up of everything that is good. It smacks of truth, of sensibility, of delicate sentiment, of genial susceptibilities, of strong natural sympathies, of ingenious devotion, of preference of taste, of feeling, of an ardent yet artless nature, obeying the sweetest and simplest instincts of nature, at once bashful and tender, willing to be won, needing the winning, yet yielding reluctantly by the natural law that makes coyness a sweet restraint on wooing, stimulating even when it denies, and looking back to be followed even when it darts away in flight. The first kiss is the dawn upon the peach, the opening of the rose bud, the blossom of the dawn, the one star of the night, the delight that makes all the future life a dream of the Elysium, and hallows the home of memory, even when it no longer harbors love."

Is there any girl in this section who, after reading the above, would emulate the California damsel? Think of it! "the dawn upon the peach," "the opening of the rose bud," "the one star of night," "the dream of the Elysium"—all without money and without price. Break your necks rather than go without these delicacies of the season.

"DOWN IN FRONT."—An old acquaintance writes that there are among his acquaintances one at least who enjoys a high reputation, for he stands over seven feet in his stockings. Though a talented member of the bar, he is a good-natured, modest citizen. Some years ago, when the Broadway theatre was the theatre of the town, he saw fit to witness the performance from a prominent seat in the parquette. When the curtains rose and the actors advanced to their position, a cry of "Down in front!" became general throughout the audience. Their attention was directed to the tall B—, who, feeling himself the object of remark, thought he was required to settle a little.

Looking as if he wished to settle himself to a standing position, in such a manner however, as to convey an impression that there was no end to him. At last he did get straightened out to his full length, when slowly glancing around at the astonished audience, he deliberately remarked, "Gentlemen, to satisfy you that I was sitting down, I will now stand up!"

A burst of laughter and applause succeeded; audience and actors become convulsed; the curtain descended rapidly; the manager came forward, and, amid the wildest applause, conducted the gentleman to a private box.

## The Southern Press and People.

We cordially and emphatically endorse the sentiments of the Richmond Times in the following scathing article. There has been entirely too much flunkeyism and so-called "conciliation" bestowed upon those who would be considered as especially our conquerors; and though this spirit of toadyism is not wide-spread, there has been sufficient display to generate a horrid stench in the nostrils of all truly loyal and upright men:

We were favored a few days since with a letter from a very worthy gentleman, who honored us with a great deal of gratuitous advice relative to the manner in which the Southern people should deport themselves at this time. Our adviser evidently believes that we should imitate the early Christians, as well as the "Covenanters," in the times of Claverhouse, and weep for our dead where the voice of our lamentations shall not offend the ears of Jacobins and Radicals. All such indiscretions as piously gathering up the bones of dead Confederate soldiers, and strewing flowers upon their humble graves should be carefully avoided. Neither should we make much ado about the great renown of Stonewall Jackson, "for these demonstrations do much harm."

To all this we have but one response to make. The Southern people, although denied nearly all the rights and privileges of American citizens, are rendering to the Federal laws and Constitution a respectful obedience which is worthy of imitation at Washington. They are paying their taxes, although they are denied all the advantages of representation, and they are a law-abiding people.

But we scorn and spit upon all the attempts which merciless, ungenerous and tyrannical revolutionists are making to dictate to us where our sympathies, affections and sorrows are concerned. "Treason can never be made odious" by vile and impudent attempts to dictate to the Southern people where questions of sentiment and feeling are concerned.

Those who advise us to try concessions, humility and "reticence" with Radicals and Jacobins, are utterly ignorant of the history of such parties. The leaders of such parties are as merciless as wolves. They triumph as long as they are opposed by timid conservative parties. Let our correspondent read the history of the Jacobin party in France and he will find that it triumphed over all who opposed it with timid conservative appeals and arguments.

Such parties must be taken by the throat and strangled. They must be denounced and pursued as enemies of the human family. Andrew Johnson understood the wisdom of this offensive policy when he grappled Sumner and Stevens, as a policeman would two veteran offenders, and boldly denounced them. Andrew Jackson dealt with his political enemies in the same way and crushed a party far more formidable than the Radicals. The Know Nothing party was a giant in strength until Governor Wise inaugurated a fierce, merciless, relentless war upon the Order, and it died like a huge serpent in his grip.

So must the Revolutionists be met and conquered now. North and South, all Union loving, honest, conservative, God fearing men must draw the sword and cast away the scabbard. With the desperate, lawless men who have seized the vessel of State there can be no compromise—no terms of honorable capitulation. They have seized the ship, dishonored the "stars and stripes," and run up the black flag of Anarchy, Disunion and Revolution. They have proposed no compromise to the South that does not mean Infamy, Disfranchisement and Confiscation. President Johnson, sustained by the great mass of the respectable politicians of the North, has determined to rescue the ship of State from these men. His policy will hereafter be aggressive, because it is the only one which promises ultimate success.

We believe that so far as the Southern people are concerned, there is neither honor nor safety in "reticence" and "respectful acquiescence." We are the victims of monstrous and most ungenerous outrages, and the revolutionists, in showing their malignant detestation of us, are trampling upon the Constitution to effect our degradation and ruin. The allegiance which we owe to the Constitution and laws of the United States is not due to those who have deliberately trampled those laws under foot.

It is as much our duty to protect those laws as it is Andrew Johnson's, and it is right and proper that we should denounce our calumniators, defamers and traducers. They are not the Government, and it is to that, and not to its enemies, we owe obedience. When the people of the South failed to achieve that national independence for which they battled for four years, their failure entailed no disgrace, neither does our renewed fealty require that we should sacrifice a single feeling or sentiment of manliness to the dictation of such men as those whom the President has most justly denounced as wicked and malignant "disunionists" and "enemies of their country."

The fire in New York, on the night of the 22nd, which destroyed the Academy of Music and several adjacent buildings, is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$2,000,000. Two firemen—Peter H. Walsh and David E. Waters—were killed.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cross, formerly well known in this State, is about to be installed as Rector of the Episcopal Church in Selma, Ala.

From the Richmond Times.

## A Relic of By-Gone Days.

A friend has put into our hands a copy of the Ulster county, (New York) Gazette, of Saturday, January 4, 1800. As newspapers reflect the manners, customs and feelings of their time, some extracts from this ancient journal will not be uninteresting to the living generation, who have passed through a mighty revolution, the coming of which could only be foreseen by the sagest of our ancestors. The Gazette comes down to us heavily draped in mourning for Washington, then just dead, and contains an account of the funeral ceremonies at Mount Vernon, and a report of Mr. John Marshall's (afterwards Chief Justice of the United States) eulogy in Congress on the Father of his Country.

The following indifferent verses, by a young lady, are accorded a prominent position. We find as bad poetry in the papers of the present day.

ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

[By a Young Lady.]

What means that solemn dirge that strikes my ear? What means those mournful sounds—why shines the tear?

Why toll the bells, the awful knell of fate? Ah! why those sighs that do my fancy hate?

Where'er I turn the general gloom appears, Those mourning badges fill my soul with fears! Hark! Yonder rueful noise! 'Tis done! 'Tis done! The silent tomb invades our Washington.

Must virtues so exalted yield their breath? Must bright perfection find relief in death? Must mortal greatness fall? A glorious name? What then is riches, honor and true fame?

The august chief, the father and the friend, The generous patriot!—Let the muse commend; Columbia's glory and Mount Vernon's pride, There lies enshrined with numbers at his side!

There let the sigh respondent from the breast, Heave in rich numbers! let the glowing zest Of tears refulgent beam with grateful love; And sable mourning our affliction prove.

Weep! kindred mortals, weep! no more you'll find A man, so just, so pure, so firm in mind; Rejoicing Angels hail the Heavenly sage! Celestial spirits greet the wonder of the age.

Much space is given to the proceedings of Congress, and felicitations that were interchanged by the Senate and House with the President, John Adams, on the suppression of the then recent "whiskey rebellion" in Pennsylvania.

The French Republic had just commenced its career of conquest in Europe, and the arrival of the "British packet, Princess Charlotte," puts the Gazette in possession of London papers only two months old, from which are made copious extracts relating to the movements of the "Army of the Rhine," Napoleon and Arch Duke Charles.

But it is not the formal proceedings of Congress, or the poetry of young ladies, (which is like the same in all ages,) that will bring us face to face with the men and women that lived and toiled in that far off time; but this the advertisements will do. Referring to the advertising columns we find, among the cards of grocers, auctioneers, dry goods merchants, which are much like those of our day, oh, horror of horrors! the following:

FOR SALE,

THE ONE HALF OF A

SAW MILL,

With a convenient place for BUILDING, lying in the town of Rochester. By the Mill is an inexhaustible quantity of PINEWOOD—And also,

A STOUT, HEALTHY, ACTIVE

NEGRO WENCH.

Any person inclined to purchase, may know the particulars by applying to JOHN SCHOONMAKER, Jun., at Rochester.

November 23, 1790.

It was well for John Schoonmaker that he sold his "chattels" so long ago. The aforesaid "negro wench" was, ten to one, bought by a Virginian, and her descendants were set free, after a bloody war, by the New York Seventh regiment and other troops (among them, perhaps, some young Schoonmakers) from that State some sixty-six years later. This is Progress.

We conclude our extracts from this interesting old chronicle with the following advertisement, which shows that there were naughty and extravagant dames in New York, even at that early period, when crinoline was a tradition and waterfalls were unknown:

SECOND NOTICE,

Of my wife HANNAH, is hereby given, forbidding all persons whatever from harboring or keeping her, and from trusting her on any account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. MATYS VAN STEEFBERGH. Saugerties (Kingston precinct) November 18, 1790.

The Episcopal Church of Louisiana at its recent Council resolved to reconnect itself with the Church of the United States. It passed resolutions of respect and condolence for the loss of Bishop Polk, acknowledging his valuable services as the Father of the Diocese.

Sheridan, the renowned cavalry officer, who has been stationed for some time at New Orleans, has been employing his surplus energies in a series of interesting explorations into the social condition and stratification of the negroes of that city. He reports, as the fruits of one of his raids in pursuit of knowledge, the discovery that the negroes of New Orleans "constitute a most elegant and refined society."

The Euflula News says the post-mistress at that place forwarded, on the 11th inst., to the Postoffice Department at Washington, 2,400 letters which have been accumulating and lying in the post-office at that place for the last three or four years. Among them are numerous letters from Confederate officials, and from the rank and file of the Confederate army.